

## TORY DEMOCRACY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REDEMPTION OF ONE OF HIS PLEDGES—INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS AS A TRADE CHARGE.

London, May 4. The Unionist leaders in the last general elections had a social program, and it was a radical one. Mr. Chamberlain, who is the apostle of Tory Democracy in succession to Lord Randolph Churchill, proposed it, and it was supported by Mr. Arthur Balfour. It included a comprehensive scheme of employers' liabilities for accidents, legislation for enabling workmen and agricultural laborers to purchase their homes, and pensions for old age. Until last night nothing has been done to redeem any of these pledges. Mr. Chamberlain has been forced to support various measures for the relief of denationalized schools and landlords, and to stare out of countenance the grim ghost of his former Radical self. A reward for this harassing and dispiriting exercise came last night when the Employers' Liability bill was introduced. The reproachful glance of that perturbed and restless ghost was not to be dreaded and Mr. Chamberlain was at ease and triumphant.

The bill was introduced by the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, one of the mildest-mannered and least aggressive members of the Government. With a placid, amiable face and with an agreeable, conversational style, he discharged his functions as the nominal author of the measure. He opened with a critical review of the Liberal proposals of 1894, and a well-digested exposition of the complex German system of workmen's insurance, and finally explained the principles and applications of the Government measure. It was neither a great nor even a clear speech. It left the House in the dark respecting the scope and practical operation of the measure. He was exposed at once to a hot fire of questions from Mr. Asquith, Sir Charles Dilke and other critics, and the House was confused by explanations which lacked the essential element of lucidity. It was not until Mr. Chamberlain, the responsible leader of the Tory Democracy, took the floor and answered inquiries and objections that uncertainty was dispelled, and the real motives and precise bearings of the measure were disclosed. In reality it is his bill, and it is a sincere and honest attempt to redeem, at least tentatively, one of the most important pledges of the Unionist party.

## A LIMITED APPLICATION ONLY.

The bill involves a limited application of a general principle in dealing with workmen's accidents. The principle is compensation for industrial accidents, without reference to cause or contributory negligence. The limitations relate first to the scale of compensation, which is a low one, especially for death from accident, and, secondly, to the trades and occupations which are dealt with, household servants, agricultural laborers, sailors, longshoremen, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and other large classes of workmen being excluded from the benefits of the system. Within the included trades compensation will be provided for on the following scale: 1. For death, three years' wages, not less than \$750 and not more than \$1,500. 2. For disability, permanent or otherwise beyond two weeks, 50 per cent of wages not exceeding \$5. This compensation is to be obtained without legal expense. It will either be settled by agreement between employer and workman, or by arbitration, or by the County Court Judge in the last resort, the costs of adjudication being met by the State.

The Liberal Government's Employers' Liability bill was taken in hand by a grand committee recruited from all sections of the Commons, and was passed after every clause and line had been debated in the report stage. The Lords amended it by incorporating in it the principle of "contracting out," or enabling employers and employees to agree upon their own terms. This amendment the Gladstone Government was unwilling to accept, and the measure was abandoned after it had been secured in the upper house. That bill aimed to secure the most strict application of a limited principle of liability to all trades and occupations. It held employers responsible for accidents due to their own negligence, but excluded those occurring after adequate safeguards had been provided. All classes of workmen were included, and the tendency of the measure would have been to multiply precautions for safety; but the principle of compensation was a limited one which could not have been applied to a large proportion of accidents. It was a measure which would have promoted litigation over the vital question of negligence, and was consequently abandoned last night by Mr. Chamberlain as a Lawyers' Employment bill.

## THE UNIONIST PRINCIPLE.

The Unionist Government has adopted the principle of universal compensation. Whether the workman is injured or killed through his own fault or through the negligence of his employer, there is a financial payment to be made to him or to his heirs, and this is not to be attended with legal expenses. Compensation is arranged on a simple and definite plan, and litigation is avoided. The fact of the injury establishes the claim for compensation without reference to the circumstances in which the accident occurred, or to the employer's responsibility for it. Contracting out is allowed in cases where the terms offered to the workmen are better than those provided by law. Otherwise an effective and inexpensive method for the relief of the injured workmen in certain trades is secured by law. The principle is universal, but the application of it is restricted to a definite number of industrial trades and occupations. Within these trades 10 per cent of accidents are now covered by the common law. This bill will have, according to Mr. Chamberlain, unrestricted application to the remaining 90 per cent. The trades and occupations not included in its operation will remain at present under the common law.

While restrictions upon the application of the bill narrow its scope materially, a new principle, which has never before been introduced in British legislation, has been introduced. It is the idea that compensation for accidents is a burden which employers ought to carry as a trade charge. Under the universal insurance system in Germany, employers are held responsible for their workmen, clerks and servants against accident. Under the provisions of this bill those employed in the service of railways, factories, mines, quarries and engineering works will be treated by the employers against accident. The German system goes much further, compelling employers to contribute weekly to insurance funds against sickness, chronic invalidism and incapacity in old age. The wages of those employed by them being reserved for the same purpose. The Employers' Liability bill is a small measure in comparison with that vast and complex insurance system, essentially socialistic in idea, which has been introduced in Germany. It is the first step in the same direction, and a long one.

The principle is clearly explained by Mr. Chamberlain. He said that the bill was a measure for manufacturers, quarry owners and other classes of employers specifically included in the bill are to be held responsible for all injuries to those in their service. They create risks for workmen and must bear the burden of compensation for all injuries. It is a trade charge bearing directly upon profits, and must be met without reference to the question of contributory negligence or employer's responsibility. The workmen in those trades are virtually insured against accident and entitled to a fixed schedule of compensation simply because they suffer injury. The employer is liable in any event, although the fault may be his; but if there has been gross neglect of safeguards on his part, the workman is not constrained to accept the low rates of compensation, but may institute an action against the employer in force for heavy penalties. The employer creates a certain risk for accident, and is held responsible for it, although the workman himself may have been careless. The bill is a measure for the protection of workmen with serious results, the new measure adds upon a large body of employers a heavy burden for compulsory insurance of their workmen.

## AN ENTIRELY NEW MEASURE.

Between this measure, introduced by a Conservative Home Minister, and Mr. Asquith's bill of 1894, there is, indeed, nothing in common.

## THE LIBERAL PROJECT WOULD HAVE ENABLED ANY PERSON EMPLOYED BY ANOTHER TO BRING SUIT FOR DAMAGES PROVIDED THE EMPLOYER, THROUGH NEGLIGENCE, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR INJURIES. THE CONSERVATIVE MEASURE CREATES AN EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY IN CERTAIN TRADES FOR ANY ACCIDENT THAT MAY OCCUR. THE CONTRAST IS SO STARTLING THAT ONE FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THAT THE HOUSE OF LORDS ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO INSISTED UPON DEFEATING THE MORE CONSERVATIVE MEASURE BY AN UNNECESSARY AMENDMENT.

Tory democracy now brings in a more radical measure, with socialism in the core, and the Conservative party accepts it as a moderate and statesmanlike concession to the interests of labor. The limitations respecting the classes of trades and occupations affected by this scheme of legislation do not alter essential character. In that respect it is more important than anything to which the Lords took exception in Mr. Asquith's exceedingly cautious and Whiggish measure.

"The Daily Chronicle," which is in sympathy with the trades-union leaders, at once hailed this measure as a new landmark in legislation for labor. "The Daily News," following Mr. Asquith, who seems to have been unusually dull and sluggish last night, threatens obstruction from the trades-unions, and does not appear to be aware that a great concession of vital principle has been made to the working world. A social question has been taken up by the Government, and it will be settled in a democratic way. Let the responsibility of any class of employers for any and every accident, accidental injuries is only a question of time. What is a trade charge for one occupation will become in time a common burden upon all employers in England. Mr. Chamberlain has begun with compensation for accidents; but the logic of that primary concession is far-reaching. If employers, when they employ a man, are to be responsible for his workmen against accidents, why may they not also be compelled to insure against sickness, chronic invalidism, and the infirmities of old age? It is the Tory Democracy of England in the twentieth century. I. N. F.

## DE LOME'S MESSAGE TO MADRID.

## HE HOPES THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT OFFEND SPANISH DIGNITY.

London, May 17.—The correspondent of "The Standard" at Madrid says: "I understand that Señor De Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, telegraphs to the Government that he still has hopes that President McKinley's message on the relief of distressed Americans in Cuba will be worked as to not change the cordial relations between the two Governments because Spain has already stated her readiness to make all concessions compatible with her dignity, and is disposed to allow the United States to relieve distressed American citizens now in the island, under the supervision of the colonial authorities."

## IN BEHALF OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

## A LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING HELD IN A WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Washington, May 16.—An enthusiastic audience of men and women, many of them well known in Washington, packed the Columbia Theatre to its doors this afternoon at a monster meeting held in aid of the Cuban insurgents. Seated on the platform were Senators Gallinger and Allen, ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina; the Rev. Howard Johnson, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church; the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, and a number of others. General William Henry Browne, president of the Cuban League, called the meeting to order and introduced Senator Gallinger as the chief speaker. The Senator made a brief address and read a number of letters and telegrams of remonstrance to the Senators, including those of Chandler and Burrows and Commander Clarkson, of the G. A. R.

Mr. Johnson said in part: "As I wish to see the United States declare and maintain the independence of the island as France has done, the American colonies and made a practical friend, vote for every minor motion tending to the independence of Cuba. I hope and believe that Congress and the President will soon formally recognize a state of war and Cuban belligerency. This step, followed as it will be by all the other independent nations of the Western Hemisphere, cannot fail to insure the Cuban independence which is sought for. Moreover, without delay we must send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the claims sent out by the Cuban insurgents, and said that he had been notified, and said that if belligerent rights were granted to the Cubans by the United States, the United States would be bound to send a fleet to Havana and to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and, secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Cuban insurgents. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, ridiculed the